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(INFECTIOUS MONONUCLECSIS clin. manifest., hematol. & mathol. (Hum))

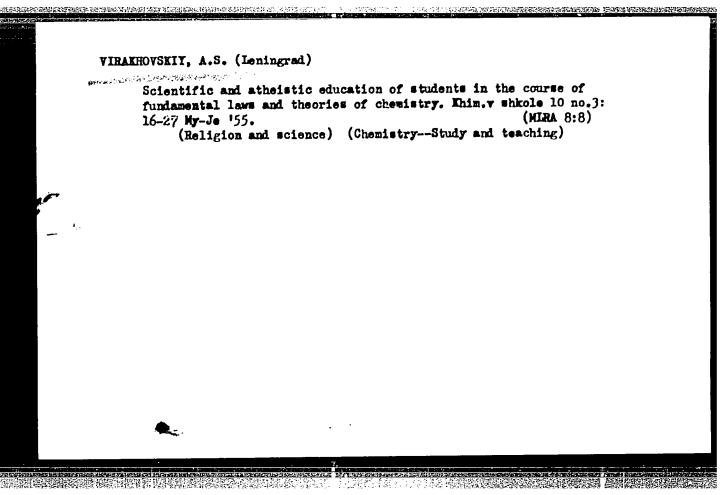
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Viraghalmy, G.

A device for the correct measuring of luminous fix proportions in the determination of spectral remission and absorption. p.72

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merstech ikal es Automatizalasis Tudomanyos Epyesulet) Budapest, Hungary. Vol.7, no.2/3, 1959

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VIRAKHOVSKIY, C.S.; SHEVLYAGIN, V.N.

Operation of chemical workshops. Koks i khim. no.9:44-47 '61.

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1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Virakhovskiy).

2. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for Shevlyagin).

(Coal industry--By-products)

VIRANEV, B., imzh.

Possibilities of increasing labor productivity in mining. Min delo 18 no.10: 3-8 0'63.

1. "Niproruda".

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1"

VIRANEV, B.

"Deepening the vertical shaft with a wedge-shaped protective platform." p. 50 (Minno Delo, Vol. 13, no. 2, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) 12, Vol. 7, no. 7, September 1958

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VIRANOVSKIY, G.B.; MUDAKOV, A.S.

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(Electric welding) (Electric power supply to apparatus)

VIRANT, Jernej, dipl. inz.

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1. Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, Ljubljana, Teslina 30.

医阿克特氏征 化海绵的 网络拉拉拉拉斯 医克拉氏试验检尿道 医克拉克氏征 医二氏征

HOFLER, E.; AVJET, F.; MCKLAVZIC, U.; PONIZ, R.; GOGAR, P.; GRUDEN, M. DOBETC, J.; VAJDA, B.; MLAKAR, F.; VIRANT, J.; VDOVIC, J.; JEREH, P.; GELANC, I.; STARIC, P.; SKUBIC, T.; MAGAJNA, B.; KERSIC, N.; LEGHARDIS, C.; PIRKMAJER, E.; CAJHEN, R.

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VIRANT, Jernej, diplomirani inzenir (Ljubljana)

Reflections on the realization of the functions of mathematical logic. Automatika 4 no.4:235-238 '63.

1. Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, Ljubljana.

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	and J. Matyas. Revisued by J. Virant. Elektr vest 31 no.3/5:120				

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l. Elektrotehniska fakulteta, Ljubljana.

PERME, L.; CERNIGOJ, B.; DOBEIG, J.; PLESNICAR, S.; VADNAL, A.; PEHANI, B.; SZAVITS-NOSSAN, O.; ZAJC, B.; LEONARDIS, S.; PEHANI, A.; JAGODIS, F.; KERSIC, N.; STARIC, P.; VIRANT, J.; GOSAR, P.; AVGIA, F.; MEDAM, A.; KRALJ, A.

New books and periodicals. Elektr vost 31 no.3/5: 113-120 Mr-My

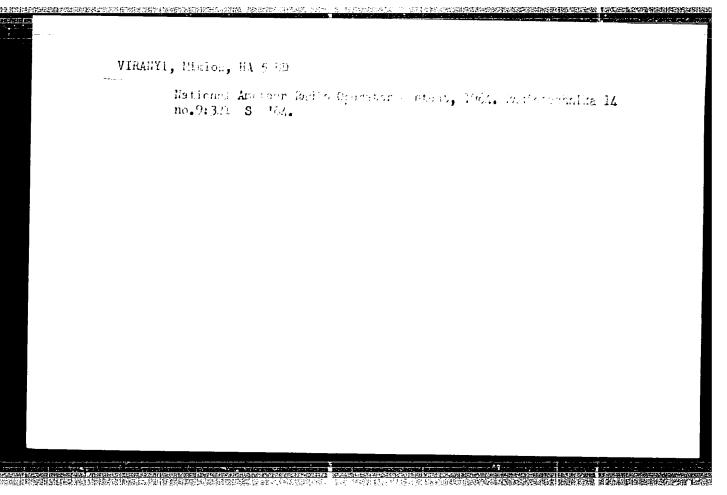
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SZENDEI, Adam, dr.; VIRANYI, Andram, dr.; KOMAROMY, Jozmef, dr.;
SZECSEMY, Andor, dr.; BARTA, Lajos, dr.; SOOS, Imre, dr.

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(PARAGANGLIOMA

pheochromocytoma, diag. & ther. (Hun))
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VIRANYI, Miklos (HA 5 BD)

The ultrashort wave radio operators' camp is 10 years old.
Radiotechnika 14 no. 6:218 Je '64.

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VIRANYI, Miklos, muszaki foeloado

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Some current problems relating to the contests of radio position finding. Radiotechnika 13 no.9:335-336 S '63.

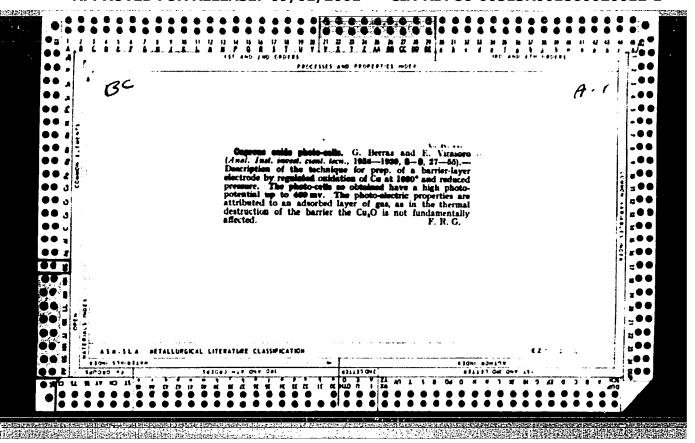
1. Magyar Honvedelmi Sportszovetseg Orszagos Elnoksege Radioal-osztalya.

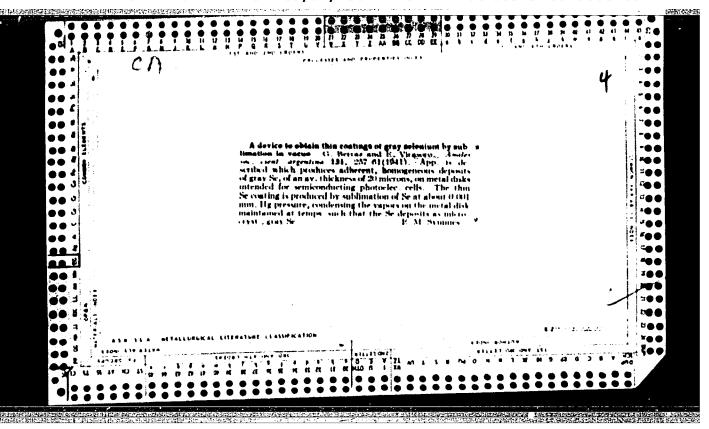
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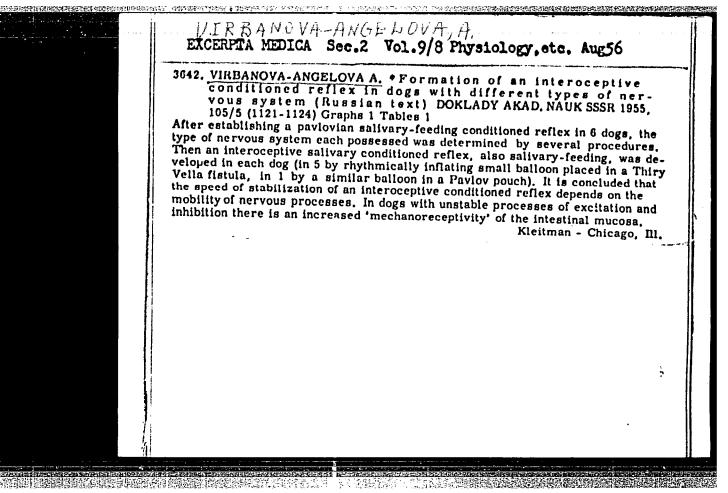
ARZUMANYAN, Ashot Martirosovich; VIRAPYAN, G., red.; LAZAREV, S., tekhn.red.

[Friendship; articles, sketches, studies, reminiscences, letters on Armenian-Russian ties] Druzhba; atat'i, ocherki, issledoveniia, vospominaniia, pis'ma ob armiano-russkikh sviaziakh. Erevan, Armianskoe gos.izd-vo. Book 1. 1960. 703 p. Book 2. 1960. 592 p. (MIRA 14:4) (Armenia--Relations (general) with Russia)

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VIRBITSKAS, P. I. Cand Agr Sci -- (dis s) "The 'Litovskaya 3' (Gubyay) Grade of Winter Rye." Kaunas, 1957. 20 pp with diagrams, 23 22 cm. (Min of Agriculture USSR, Lithuanian Agricultural Academy), 150 copies (KL, 18-57, 96)

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VIRCHENKO, I.P., Cand Tech oci -- (diss) "Studies of thermodiffusion chroming as a means of increasing the wear Resutance of deals." Mos, 1958, 23 pp with graphs (Min of Agr USSR. Mos Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agr) 150 copies (KL, 32-58, 108)

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Visioners, N.A. [Virchenko, N.C.]

10 egral relation in a class of x<sup>2</sup> analytic functions. Lep.
All PRON no. 6:734-736 164.

1. Kiyerskiy gooddarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSGR Ya. A.Mitropol'skim (Mytropol's'ky), 10.

0.].
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VIRCHERRO, M.A. [Virchenko, M.C.]

Some boundary value problems for x-analytic functions. Di. Al MARK
no.12:1577-1581 '63.

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavlane ekademiken
Ali UkrSSR Yu.A. Mitropol'skim [Tytropol's'kyi, IU.C.].

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8/0021/63/000/012/1577/1581

ACCESSION NR: AP4009734

AUTHOR: Virohenko, N. O.

On some boundary-value problems for x-analytical functions

AN UKFRSR. Dopovidi, no. 12, 1963, 1577-1581

TOPIC TAGS: boundary-value problem, x-analytical function, x-analytical-analytical function relation, half-strip, half-strip complex variable

ABSTRACT: The author determined the relation between x-analytical and analytical functions of a complex variable for a half strip. This makes it possible to solve in a closed form some mixed boundary value problems of the theory of potential. The relation between x-analytical and analytical functions of a complex variable was first determined by G. M. Polozhiy (Visny*k KDU, ser. astron, matem. ta mekh, 2, 19, 1959) for regions bounded by a portion of an imaginary axis L and a curve monotone at y. If function $f(z) = u(x,y) \neq iv(x,y)$ is analytical in a given region and V/L = 0, then function (1)

Card 1/3

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will be analytical in this region and $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}/\mathbf{L} = 0$. In another study the author and N.O. Pakhareva (DAN UkrSSR, 998, 1962) showed that when the region being studied coincides with a quarter of the region then function

a quarter of the region then it induced
$$\widetilde{f}_1(z) = \widetilde{u}_1(x, y) + i\widetilde{v}_1(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{v(\xi, y) d\xi}{V \xi^2 - x^2} - i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u(\xi, y) \xi d\xi}{V \xi^2 - x^2}$$
(2)

also will be an x-analytical function and $\tilde{f}(z) = \tilde{f}_1(z)$.

Formulas

$$f(z) = \dot{u}(z, y) + lo(z, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{d}{dz} \int_{-\sqrt{z^2 - \xi^2}}^{2\pi} \frac{\widetilde{u}(\xi, y) \xi d\xi}{\sqrt{z^2 - \xi^2}} + l \int_{-\sqrt{z^2 - \xi^2}}^{2\pi} \frac{\partial \widetilde{v}(\xi, y)}{\partial \xi} \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{z^2 - \xi^2}}, \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = u(x, y) + i\sigma(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \widetilde{v_{i}}(\xi, y)}{\partial \xi} \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^{2} - x^{2}}} - i \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \widetilde{u_{i}}(\xi, y)}{\partial \xi} \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^{2} - x^{2}}} \right]$$
(4)

are inversions of formulas (1) and (2). These concepts were used to determine the connection between functions f(z) and $f_1(s)$ for a half strip x>0, 0< y< h when

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1" ACCESSION NR: AP4009734

on the lower part of the boundary value y = 0 is given for x a an imaginary portion and for x a the real portion of the x-analytical function, and on the upper part of the boundary value y = h is given the imaginary portion of this function. It'is possible to generalize the results of the study for analyzing xk-analytical functions, where k is an odd number. Orig. art. has: 12 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Ky*yiveky*y Dershavny*y Universy*tet (Kiev State University) ENCL: 00

DATE ACQ: OSFeb64 SUBMITTED: 16Feb63 NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MI

Card 3/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

VIRCHENKO, S.S. (st. Chelyabinsk, Yusjno-Ural'skaya doroga)

Training of lovomotive crews. Elek. 1 tepl. tiaga 2 no.10:42-43 (MIRA 11:11)
0 '58.

1. Fachal'nik tekhnicheskoy shkoly mashinistov. (Locomotive engineers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1"

SOV/137-59-1-734

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 99 (USSR)

Lur'ye, D. A., Virchenko, V. Ya. AUTHORS:

Supplying the Industry With CO2 Gas (Snabzheniye promyshlennosti TITLE:

uglekislym gazom)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn. ekon. inform. Sov. nar. kh-va Khar'kovsk. ekon.

adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 1, pp 16-20

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that the production of CO2 may be increased by

means of creating installations for the utilization of waste gases (G) generated during fermentation processes in alcohol, beer, decomposition of fats, etc.; waste G's of certain chemical industries (fuel-G refining, NH3 synthesis, oil refining) may also be utilized.

Installations for the utilization of waste G's are planned in

Lisichansk, Chirchik, Rustavi, and other cities. The cost of the CO₂ supplied by these installations will amount to 275-300 rubles per ton. Shipped-in CO2 may be cheaper than the locally produced variety, provided the dry ice is supplied in containers. Suitable

wooden containers, the losses in which constitute 2.5 - 4% per day,

had been developed by the All-Union Low-temperature Institute. Card 1/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1

SOV/137-59-1-734

Supplying the Industry With CO2 Gas

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CO2 may also be obtained from fuel G's of local industries by the absorptiondesorption method. This method involves the expenditure of chemical reagents, electrical energy, water, and steam. The cost of the CO₂ thus obtained is 650-850 rubles per ton. In the case of small installations, producer (combustion of solid or gaseous fuel in a stream of O₂) and sulfuric-acid (chemical reaction of CaCO3 with H2SO4) methods may be employed. The cost of CO2 produced by these methods amounts to 935 and 750 rubles per ton, respectively.

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

DIACONU, C.; VIRCOL, A.; VIRCOL, L.

Some results on the repartition of the Rumanian diver flow in the course of the year. Studii hidrol 2:65-90 162.

STANESCU, S.; VINCOL, A.; BIRTU, E.; TETEL, E.; VIRCOL, L.; MARCULESCU, I.; CUTE, E.; AVADANEI, A.; BURCIU, O., CICBANU, S.; ILIE, E.; MOTEA, I.

Hydrographic basin of the Mires River; a hydrologic monograph.

Studii hidrol 6:3-203 '63.

DIACONU, C.; VIRCOL, A.; VIRCOL, L.

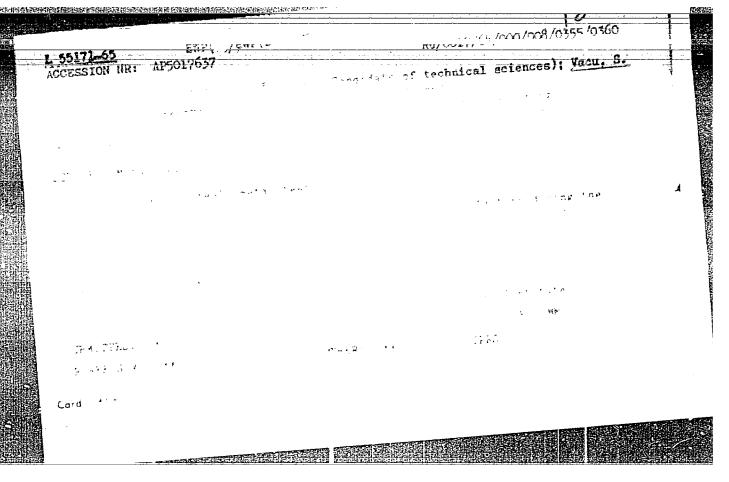
Some results on the repartition of the Rumanian Hiver flow in the course of the year. Studii hidrol 2:65-90 162.

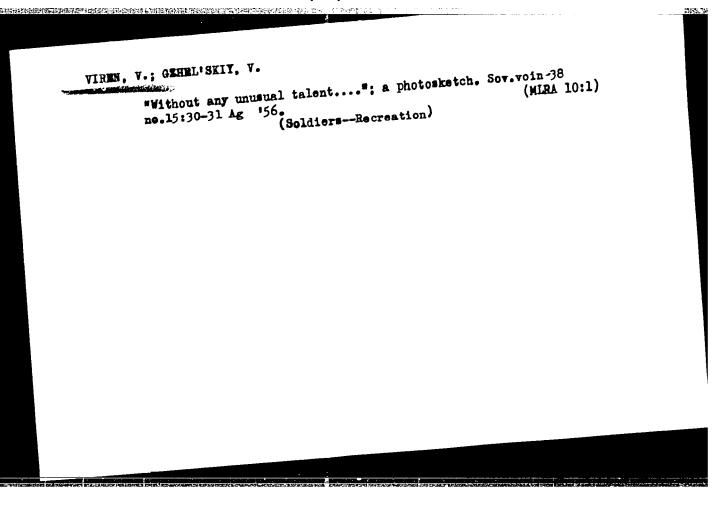
STANESCU, S.; VIRCOL, A.; BIRTU, E.; TETEL, E.; VIRCOL, L.; MARCULESCU, I.; CUTE, E.; AVADANEI, A.; BURCIU, O., CICBANU, S.; ILIE, E.; MOTEA, I. Hydrographic basin of the Mires River; a hydrologic monograph. Studii hidrol 6:3-273 163.

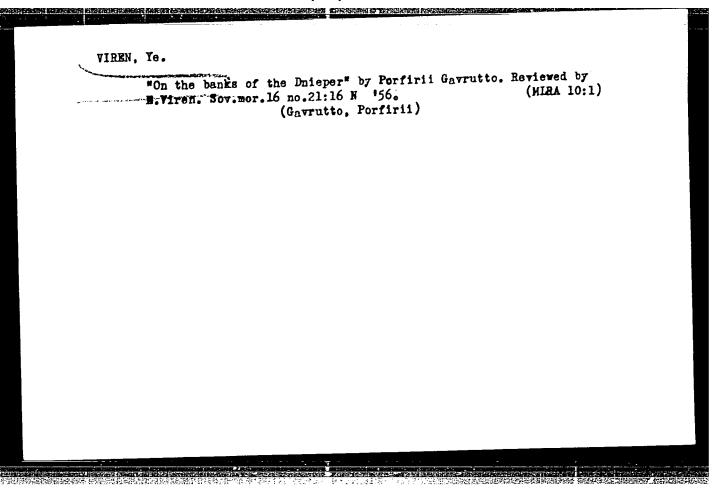
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1"

NITULESCU, M.; MOCIORNITA, C.; DINCA, A.; VIRCOL, L.; VOICU, Gh.; MIHAILESCU, Gh.; NAE, D.; BARBAT, V.; MIHAIL, M.; MUSETESCU, P.; CORBAN, V.; MATRESCU, M.

Monograph on the hydrology of the hydrographic basins of the Iza, Vissu, Sapinta, Tur Rivers.







VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.; TVERIKIN, V.T.

Developing a method of continuous deseration of viscose solutions. Khim.volok. no.6:31-33 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Viscose)

Description of the second of t

TIREZUR, A.T.; GINZBERG, M.A.; NOVIKCE, N.A.; EVERTKIN, V.I.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.; MAIKOV, V.V.; NIVIN, I.T.

Tr. former is of the unit for monthern description of viscose. Edim. months, no. 1980-84 [62]. (MIRA 18:4)

3. Varschuznyy nau prodistle duvatel lakly Institut iskusstvennose veltekni (for Vireacty Clevitors, Hovebor, Iverikin). 2. Gesudaistvennoy institut pp providirevarint prodiriyatiy iskusstvennogo volokna (rov Edgioskiy). 3. Kalininskiy bookmat (for Markov, Mivin).

VIREZUS, A.I.; GINZBIEG, M...; EAKINTH, A.B.

Determining air content of viscose. Khim. volok. no.2:57-58 '65.

(MIHA 18:6)

1. Veezoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskucstvennego volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut

tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Pakshver).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860020012-1"

Delication of the contract of

KHEYFITS, L.A.; VIREZUB, S.I.

Terpene phenols. Part 26: Condensation products of dihydro-cyclopentadiene with co-and pocresols and the further transformations of condensation products. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.8: 1384-1388 Ag '65. (MTRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut sinteticheskikh i naturalinykh dushistykh veshchestv.

KHEYFITS, L.A.; VIREZUB, S.I.

Terpene phenos. Part 17: Transformations of tricyclodecylphenols. Zhur. ob.khim. 34 no.1:119-122 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsescyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

KHEYFITS, L. A.; Vloc db, C. 1.

Production of odorous substances from dicyclocationers.

Zhur. ob. Knim. 34 no.6:2081-2084 de '64. (Mint 17)

1. Vsesoyumnyy nauchno-issiedovatel'skiy institut sintetione-kikh natural'nykh duchistykh veshchosuv.

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GUSEVA, K.A.; RAFANOVA, R.Ya., kand.khim.nauk; BULAHOVA, A.V.; VIREZUB, S.I.

Isolating sclareol and obtaining products from it having the odor of amber. Masl.-zhir.prom. 25 no.3:29-30 '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv. (Sclareol) (Perfumes, Synthetic)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; VIREZUB, S.I.

Terpene phenols. Part 13: Condensation products of dihydrodicyclopentadiene with phenol. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2751-2755 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

BELOV, V.N.; KHEYFITS, L.A.; VIREZUB, S.I.

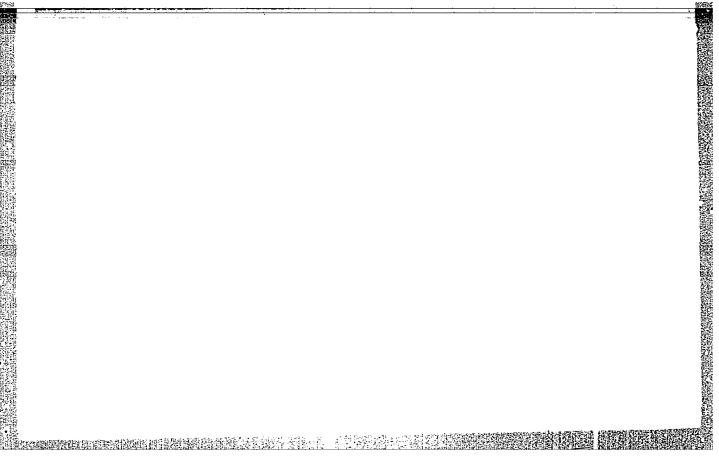
Oxidation of carbonyl compounds with hydrogen peroxide and peracids (Eacyer-Villinger reaction). Reakts.org.socd. 10:7-208

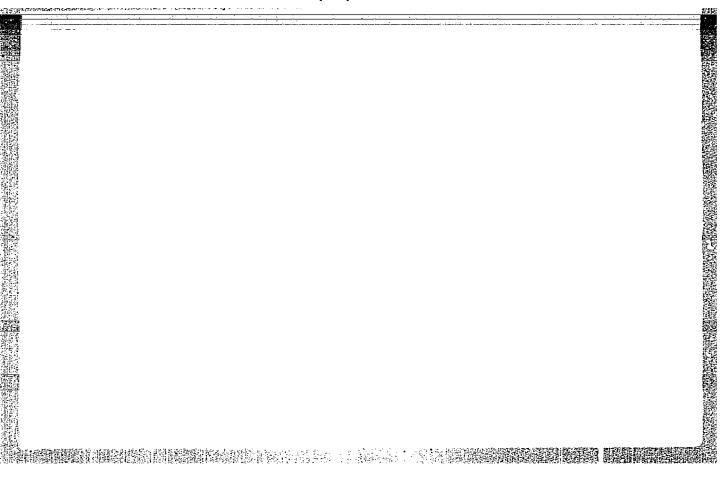
161. (Carbonyl compounds) (Oxidation)

(Carbonyl compounds) (Oxidation)

STEIRTSEVA, V.Ye.; VIREZUB, S.I.; KUSTOVA, S.D.

Odorous substances from sclareol. Report No.1: Ambrial and ambroxide. Trudy VNIISNDV no.5:9-14 '61. (MIRA 14:10) (Odorous substances) (Sclareol)





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Country: Rumania : E-2

Category : Analytical Theatstry.

Abs. Jour.: Ref. Zhur - Khim., No 7, 1959 22984

Author : Soos, P.; Virf, L.; Blazsek, A.

Institut. : Rumanian Academy

Title : The Use of Sodium Sulfide in Separation of

Cations.

Orig Pub. : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR. Fil.

Cluj., 1957, 8, No 3-4, 231-241

Abstract: Description of an improved method for the separation of cations by means of a solution of Na₂S in an alkaline medium saturated with CO₂, After decomposition of the sample being analyzed, Ag⁺, Pb²⁺, Hg₂²⁺ and Tl are removed by precipitation with a dilute solution of HCl. To the acid filtrate is added 3% solution of H₂O₂, excess H₂O₂ is removed by boiling, the solution is neutralized (to a universal indicator) with solid Na₂CO₃, made alkaline with a few ml of 30% solution NaOH (if NH₃ is present, it is removed by boiling), and treated with 10% solution of Na₂S until a positive reaction is obtained for S2- with Pb(CH₃-COO)₂ (spot test). The precipitate, containing CuS, Bi₂S₃, Card: 1/3

Country: Rumania E-2
Category: Analytical Chemistry.

Abs. Jour.: Ref. Zhur - Khim., No 7, 1959

Author:
Institut.:
Title:

Orig Pub.:

Abstract: and Cs+ are identified in a separate sample after treatment (precipitation or fusion) by means of Ba(OH)₂.

B. Manole.

RUMANLA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959, 11436.

Author : Soos, P., Virf, L., Blazsek, A., Selenye, Zs.,

Szabo, A., 500, A.

Inst : Rev. Med. (RPR).

Title : A Chemical and Radiological Analysis of the Med-

icinal Salt Waters of Singeorgiul de Muresh and Orga and of the Mud of Singeorgiul de Muresh.

Orig Pub: Rev. med. (RPR), 1957, 3, No 4, 85-91.

Abstract: A chemical analysis was performed to test the

spring waters of Singeorgiul de Muresh (in g/1): Li \neq 0.035, Na \neq 48.853, K \neq 0.238, NH₄ \neq 0.203, Ca \neq 4.258, Mg \neq 1.997, Fe² \neq 0.019, Mn² \neq 0.001, Al³ \neq 0.004, F 0.0098, Cl 84.201, Br 0.090, I 0.006, HOW - 0.089, SO₄ - 2 0.009, HBO₂ 0.019, H₂SiO₃ 0.011; the dry residue is 139, 335; pH, 6.8:

Card 1/2

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RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their

Application. Pharmacouticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

: Rof Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16493 Abs Jour

: Soos, P.; Virf, L.; Blazsok, A. Author

: Not givan Inst

: Dotormination of Glucosides in Digitalis Employing the Titlo

"Xanthidrol" Mothod

: Rov. mod. (R.P.R.), 1956, 2, No 3, 68-73 Orig Pub

: The "manthidroo" method determines quantitatively the Abstract

digitoxino contont in digitalis and in preparations dorived from it in the three following ways: colorimotrically, photocolorimotrically, and by the standard sorios. The obtained results are comparable. It was demonstrated for the first time that quantities of alcohol and xanthidrol (dibonzo-g-pyranolo) greatly affect the

intensity of color of the product when subjected to the

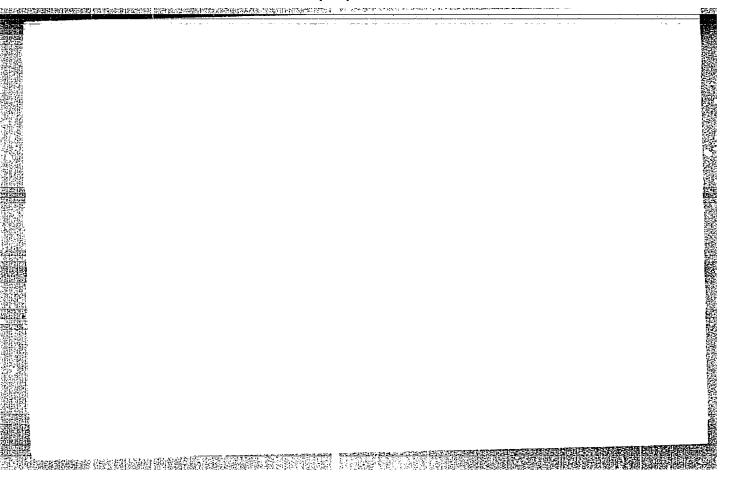
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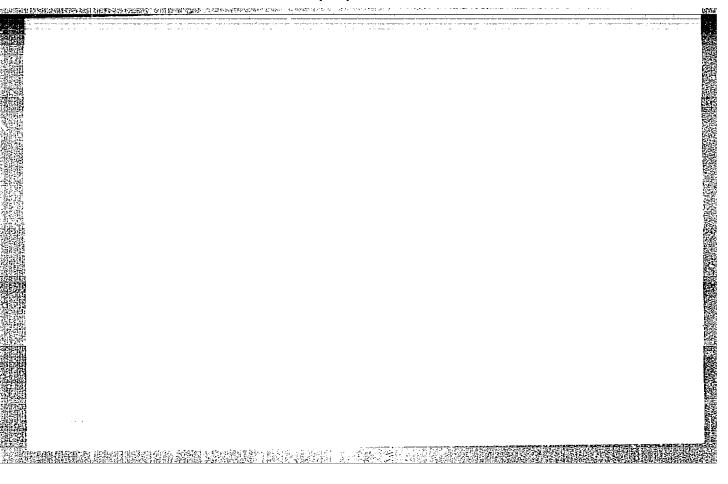
VIRF, Liviu; MAKAI, Vasile

Identification and quantitative determination of the microelements (copper, zinc. cobalt) in certain mineral waters by the polarographic method. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1: 221-224 *63

Paper chromatographic separation of ions from nickel, cobalt, copper, cadmium, and zinc and their quantitative determination by the polarographic method. Tbid. 1225-230

1. Pedagogic Institute, Tirgu Mures.





DEMANT, F.; BUCOVA, E.; VIRGALA, J.

· 使自然的现在分词 1988年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,198

Less frequent complications of Salmonella infections with special reference to their course in childhood. Cesk.pediat. 14 no.12:1070-1074 D 159.

1. Detska klinika LIUK v Kosiciach, prednosta doc. MUDr. F. Demant. (SALMONELLA INFECTIONS in inf.& child.)

PAVKOVCEKOVA, O.; VIRGALA, J.

Bonnevie-Ullrich syndrome. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.12:1100-1103 D '62.

1. Detska klinika Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity P.J. Safarika v Kosiciach, prednosta prof. dr. E. Demant. (BONNEVIE-ULLRICH SYNDROME)

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Neurological complications of morbilli. Cesk.pediat. 15 no.9:
812-817 S '60.

1. Katedra starostlivosti o dieta LYUK v Kosiciach, veduci prof.
MUDr. F.Demant
(NEASLES compl.)
(NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS in infancy & childhood)

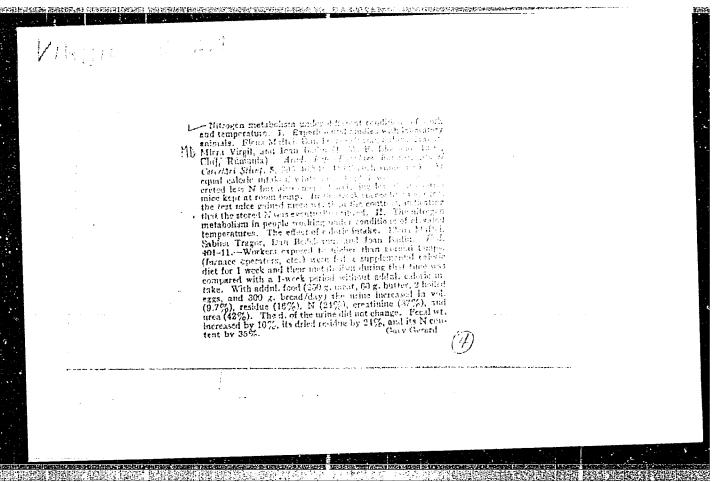
DEMANT, F.; VIRGAIA, J. BUCOVA. E.; TARABCIK, M.

Role of Salmonella infections in diarrhea in infants. Cesk. pediat.
14 no.7:607-611 July 59

1. Z Detskej kliniky LFUK v Kosiciach, prednosta doc. MUDr. F. Demant
a z KHES-u v Kosiciach, riaditel I. Kratochvil.
(SALMONELIA INFECTIONS, in infancy & Childhood)
(DIARRHEA, in infancy & childhood)

VIRGANSKAYA, N., inzh.-ekonomist

Reserves for improving the effectiveness of large-panel
Reserves for improving the effectiveness of large-pa



Mining and the 18th co	metallurgy in France during the second half of entury. Trudy Inst. ist. est. i tekh. 20:153-383 (MIRA 12:12)	
159•	(FranceMining engineering) (FranceMetallurgy)	

USSR/General Problems - Method and Technique of Investigation

A-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33688

Author: Virgel', V. E.

Institution: None

Title: Setup for Experimental Investigation of Precision Balance

Original

Periodical: Izmerit. Tekhnika, 1956, 1, 43-46

Abstract: The setup described insures the possibility of carrying out oscillographic recording of many processes: the oscillations of the beam, oscillations of the trays in different directions, and the changes in the transient electric resistances between the steel knife edges and the pads. The transducers employed are photocells, which operate either directly on a bifilar oscillograph POB-12 or are connected in a bridge circuit which in turn

Card 1/2

A-4

USSR/General Problems - Method and Technique of Investigation

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Eizika, No 12, 1956, 33688 is connected to the oscillograph. The setup makes it possible to

work in rooms having low artificial illumination. The diagram of the setup, an overall photograph, and a specimen of the recording

are given.

 $\operatorname{Card}^{2/2}$

VIRGIL, GALEA

RUMANIA/Safety Engineering - Sanitary Engineering. Sanitation.

Abs Four : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 7009

Author : Galea Virgil, Ghelberg Naum

Inst: Use of the Method of N.G. Polezhayev in Investigations of

the Technological Process at Mercury Processing

Establishments

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint., 1954, Acad. R.P.R. Fil Cluj,

5, No 1-2, 388-394

Abstract : Description of the results of quantitative determinations

of Hg, by the method of Polezhayev, in various substances, during investigation of a plant where Hg is produced from raw materials, and also of other chemical establishments which utilize Hg in technological processes. The content of Hg in the air, building materials and biological media,

is reported.

Card 1/1

THAT I

"The liquor industry of Rumania."

p. 16 (Teknika) Vol. 4, no. 6, Mcv./Dec. 1957 Tirane, Albania

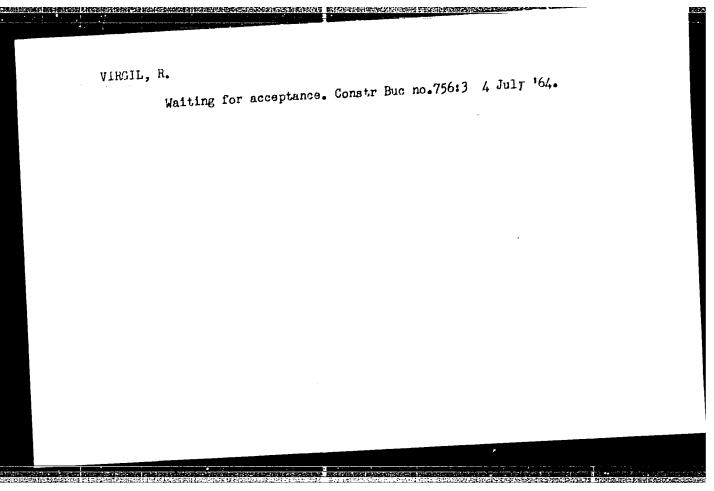
SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

VIRGIL, R.

Superficiality and bureaucratic style have nothing to do with trade-union activities.

P. 4 (Constructorul. Vol. 9, no. 394, Aug. 1957, Pucuresti, Rumania)

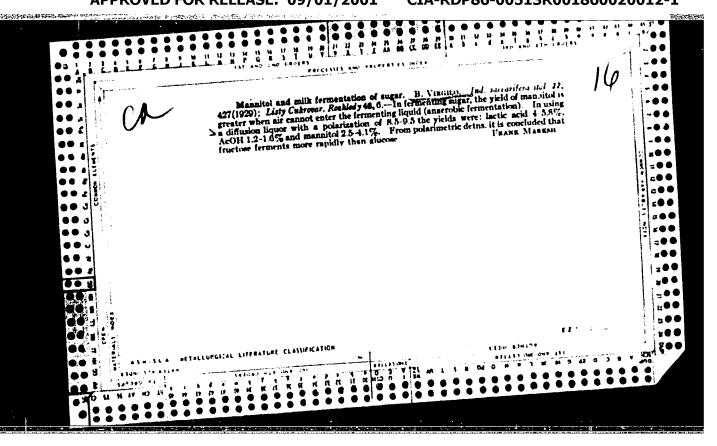
Monthly Index of East Furopean Accessions (FTAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1956



Virgil, R. - From the deginning on the useful path. p.2

SO: Honthly List of East European Accessions wist (EFAL)EC, Vol 4, No. 11

November 1955, Uncl.



VIRGILIU, F.

Certain less known characteristics of the Land-Mohr inertia circle. p. 591

INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTIL, Bucuresti, Vol 6, No. 11,
Nov., 1955

SO: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

VIRGILIU, 11orian

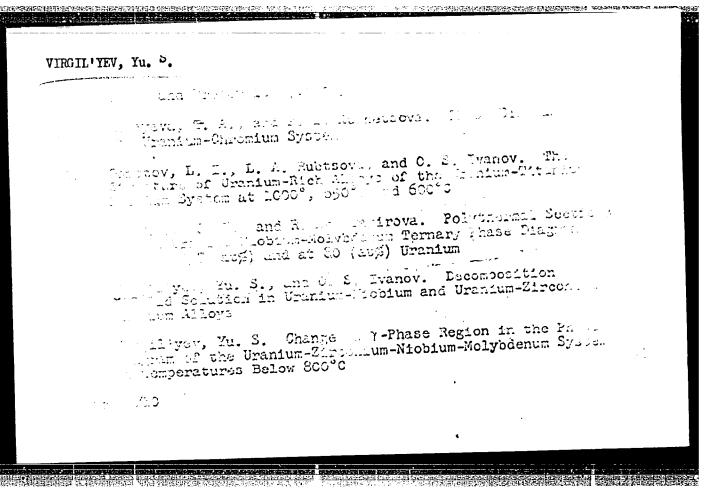
Contributions to the calculus for horizontal forces of ciaphragm organized structures. Studii cerc mec apl 17 10,6:1533-1605 '64.

1. Petroleum, Gas, and Geology Institut, Bucharest. Submitted August 4, 1964.

VIRGILIU, Florian

Resistance of bore bits with blades. Studii cero mec apl 12 no.6: 1305-1320 '61.

1. Institutul de petrol, gaze si geologie, Bucuresti



\$/755/61/000/003/023/027

Gruzin, P. L., Popov, I, V. AUTHORS: Virgil'yev, Yu.

Investigation of the behavior of small additions of calcium in the TITLE:

smelting of nickel-chrome alloys by the radioactive-isotope method.

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallovedeniye chistykh metallov. no.3. 1961, 216-224. SOURCE:

The paper describes the experimental use of the radioactive isotope Ca45 for the lab investigation of the behavior of small additions of Ca in the smelting of alloys of the type XH80T (KhN80T). Such additions are employed frequently as deoxidizing agents, and it is desirable to obtain data on the amount of Ca within the alloy, its distribution in an ingot between the various phases of the alloy, the rate of transition of the Ca from the metal to the slag, and the Ca distribution between metal and slag in various deoxidizing procedures. The Ca45 tracer employed is β -active, with an energy of 0.26 Mev and a half-life of 152 days. The Ca was introduced into the alloy in the form of a silicocalcium (SC) similar to that utilized in the industry (27% Ca). The first two melts were employed to establish the distribution of the Ca within the ingot and the coefficient of assimilation of the SC upon (1) placement of the radioactive SC on the bottom of a mold, and (2) introduction of

Card 1/3

Investigation of the behavior of small additions ...

\$/755/61/000/003/023/027

the radioactive SC underneath a fully developed slag layer formed of a prepared mixture comprising 65% GaO, 15% CaFr, and 20% MgO. The ingots were cut longitudinally (along the axis), and the longitudinal and transverse Ca distributions were investigated by 550-hr radioautography of pulverized samples obtained from various points. The assimilation coefficient (ratio of total activity of ingot to total activity of SC introduced) was found to be 78% in ingot (1) and 21% in ingot (2); in the latter ingot the distribution coefficient (ratio of total activity of slag to total activity of metal) was 3.4. In ingot (1) the SC migrates upward along the periphery of the ingot, where it remains 2-3 times as elevated as along the ingot axis. In ingot (2) the SC concentration on the ingot axis is 25% higher than at the periphery. Centers of blackening on the radioautographic film indicate the accumulation of the Ca in nonmetallic inclusions, which are larger in ingot (1) than in ingot (2), where apparently, most of the large inclusions have succeeded in passing into the slag phase. A third melt, in which specimens were withdrawn from the melt and from the slag to determine the time-wise changes, indicated a rapid decrease in Ca content in the melt during the first 3-4 min, after which the decrease proceeded more slowly. After about 8 min the specific activity of the metal samples approached the background value asymptotically. Thus, it may be stated that 1.5-kg charge in an induction furnace at 1,500°C loses practically all of its Ca within 10 min from the introduction of the SC into the bath. The determination of the Ca

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Investigation of the behavior of small additions ... S/755/61/000/003/023/027

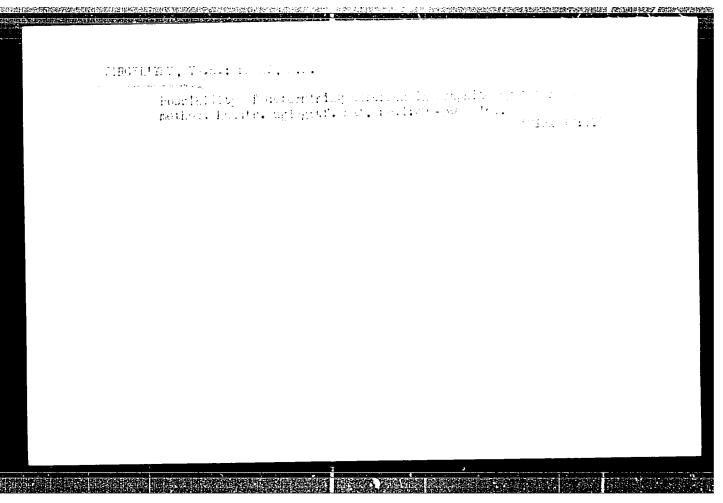
concentration in the nonmetallic inclusions formed by Ca oxidation in the liquid metal, which was performed by Dr. Yu. A. Klyachko's electrolytic-dissolution method, is briefly summarized (full-page table). Initially, along with an insignificant formation of nonmetallic inclusions, most of the Ca is found to be dissolved in the metal. With the successive oxidation of the Ca, the CaO, together with the larger nonmetallic inclusions, passes into the slag, so that the Ca decreases rapidly with time of holding of the melt in the liquid condition. There are 2 figures and 4 tables; no references.

ASSOCIATION: MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute).

Card 3/3

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.	or e a myoyatve uplayev urana, toriya i tairkoniya; cini mana and Properties of Uranium, Thorium, and Zirco um mana and Properties of Uranium, Cosatomizdat, 1963.	
	Collection of Articles) Moscow, double-many 2000 copies printed.	3
	PART I. URANIUM-BASE ALLOYS	
	D. K., Yu. O. Virgil'yev, and S. S. Ivanov. Solu- of luminum, Silicon, Iron, and Nickel in Y-, β-, and α lulons of Uranium	- 5
٠.	Sylstuneva, Z. V., and O. S. Ivanov. Uranium Corner of the Phase Diagram of the Uranium-Aluminum-Silicon System	9
3.	Khakimova, D. H., O. S. Ivanov, and Yu. S. Virgil!yev. Uranium Corner of the Phase Diagram of the Uranium-Aluminum-Iron System	16
4.	Semenchenkov, A. T., and O. S. Ivanov. Effect of Alloying on Preservation of \(\beta - \text{Phase Uranium by Quenching} \)	22
far	d 2/10	

1222100	EV, V.L.; VINGILIYEV, Ya.S.; SUBBUTIN, C.A.; SI	
	Changes in the submicroportsity of a thermeanthravite base material depending on the temperature of heat treatment.	
	Kenstr. uglegraf. mat. no.1:237-242 164.	(MIPA 17:11)



VIRGIL'YEV, Yu. S. SOV/63	84
Structure and Properties (Cont.) 10. Badayeva, T. A., and P. I. Kuznetsova. Phase Diagram of	87
11. Gomozov, L. I., L. A. Rubtsova, and O. S. Ivanov. Inc. Structure of Uranium-Rich Alloys of the Uranium-Titanium-	92
12. Terekhov, G. I., and R. Kh. Tagirova. Polythermal of the Uranium-Niobium-Molybdenum Ternary Phase Diagram at of the Uranium and at 80 (at%) Uranium	106
13. Virgil'yev, Yu. S., and O. S. Ivanov. Decomposition of Virgil'yev, Yu. S., and O. S. Ivanov. Decomposition of Uranium-Niobium and Uranium-Zirconium-Y-Solid Solution in Uranium-Niobium and Uranium-Xirconium-	109
14. Virgil'yev, Yu. S. Change in Y-Phase Region in the Indiana System Diagram of the Uranium-Zirconium-Niobium-Molybdenum System Diagram of the Below 800°C	116
Card 4/10 IVANOV, O. S. Doctor of Chemical Sciences, ed. Stroyeniye i svog splayov urana, toriya i tsirkoniya; sbornik statey (Structure and Properties uranium, Thornum, and Zirconium Alloys; Collection Articles) Moscow, Gosato 378 P.	yst ma s of mizdat,1963
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in the of Cherical Control Spieds er evoyatva aplavov urbus, toriya i talrkoniya; abomi. Ture and Properties of Collection Thorium, and Zimocole Tellection of Articles Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1900. copies printea. PART I. URANEUM-BASE ALLOYS one, D. K., Yu. O. Vingil por, and S. S. Ivanov. Science all aluminum, Silicon, Iron, and Nickel and Sty Sty and w tiputions of Granium Phase Diagram of the Uranium-Alw inum-Silicon System Chakimova, D. K., O. S. Ivanov, and Yu. S. Virgilivev. Windows Jorner of the Phase Diagram of the Uranium-Aluminum-Iron System Semenchenkov, A. T., and O. S. Ivanov. Effect of Alloying on Preservation of S-Phase Uranium by Quenching 22 Card 2/10

Determination of the diffusion coefficients of calcium into a nickelchrome alloy and into technical iron by the radioactive-isotope method. AUTHORS: Virgil'yev, Yu.S.,

TITLE:

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallovedeniye chistykh metallov. no.3. 1961, 210-215. SOURCE:

The paper describes the experimental application of the radioactive-TEXT: The paper describes the experimental application of the Lindon alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (Radioactive Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni alloy tracer method to determine the diffusion coefficients (DC) of Ca in a Cr-Ni allo β-energy of 0.26 Mev and a half-life of 152 days was employed. The analytical relationships whereby the DC can be found from a measurement of the integral of the XH80T (KhN80T) type and in technical Fe. Radioactive Ca relationships whereby the DC can be found from a measurement of the integral activity at various depths in the specimen are set forth.) The radioactive isotope was applied to a face of the previously ground specimens by rubbing pulverized CaO onto it and then tying pairs of specimens together with their radioactive faces in contact, whereupon they were diffusion-annealed in vacuum at 950°C. Upon in contact, whereupon they were diffusion-anneated in vacuum at you'c. Upon completion of the anneal the quartz ampoules containing the specimens were shattered and the specimens quenched. A 1-mm surface layer was machined of the shattered and the specimens quenched. The DC was determined by measuring aliminate any possible surface diffusion. eliminate any possible surface diffusion. A 1-min surface tayer was machined out of the DC was determined by measuring

Card 1/2

Determination of the diffusion coefficients of ...

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the activity of successively removed layers of metal of specified thickness. The variation of the activity with depth and, hence, the DC for a given temperature is determined and tabulated. The straight-line variation of log D with $1/T^{O}K$ is graphed for both KhN80T steel and the technical Fe. The slope of that line yields the activation energy Q (91,000 cal/mol for KhN80T and 66,000 cal/mol for Fe) and the pre-exponential factor D_{O} (460 and 0.8 cm²/sec, respectively). The relative error in the DC thus determined is estimated to be less than 12%. Thus it is found that the diffusion of Ca from CaO into KhN80T steel and technical Fe exists, but proceeds at an extremely slow rate. Thus, the diffusion rate of Ca throughout the entire T range of KhN80T (up to 1,300°C) is several times smaller than that of Cr in the same alloy (for Cr: Q = 70,000 cal/mol and D = 115.0 cm²/sec). The elevated activation energy of the diffusion of Ca is attributed to its diffusion from the oxide. There are 2 figures and 2 tables; no references.

ASSOCIATION: MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute).

Cand 2/2

VIRGIL'YEV, Yu.S.; GRUZIN, P.L.; PCPOV, I.V.

Studying the behavior of small additions of calcium in the manufacture of nickel-chromium alloys by the method of radioactive isotopes. Met. i metalloyed. chist. met. no.3:216-223 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

> (Nickel-chromium alloys--Metallurgy) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

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VIRGIL'YEY, Yu.S.; GRUZIN, P.L.

Determining calcium diffusion ore coefficients in nickel-chromium alleys and in commercial iron by means of artificial radicactive isotopes. Met. i metalloved. chist. met. no.3:210-215 '61.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Nickel-chromium alloys--Metallurgy) (Iron--Testing) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

33882 S/640/61/000/000/003/035 D258/D302

21.2100

AUTHORS: Ivanov, O. S. and Virgil'yev, Yu. S.

TITLE: Decomposition of the niobium-uranium J-solid solution

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow,

1961, 35-47

TEXT: This paper describes the investigation of the decomposition process of a y-solid solution, whose existence has been shown by the author and G. J. Terekhov (Ref. 1: This publication, p. 20) within the composition range of 20 - 70 at.-% of Nb. Specifically, alloys containing 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70 at.% of Nb were quenched (from 1000°C) and then held, for periods of 50 hrs each, at a series of successive increasing temperatures. At the end of each heating period, the sample was subjected to hardness tests and x-ray analyses. The results are as follows (samples are referred to by numbers 1 to 5 in the order of their increasing Nb contents): The hardness (in kg/mm²) of sample 1 increases greatly, from 180

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Decomposition of the ...

at 0°C to a maximum of 55 at 450°C and decreases sharply, to 400 (at 600°C); Sample 2 exhibits similar characteristics and a maximum (at 460°C), with the upward slope beginning only at 210°C; the slope of sample 3 is still less pronounced and its maximum lies at 520°C; sample 4 exhibits a slight rise, from 350 kg/mm² to about 400 (at 550°C), without any maximum; and the last two samples do not change their hardness at all. X-ray analysis of sample 2 shows that its parameter at remains constant up to 280°C and slopes then in a straight line downwards, attaining 3.351 kX at 590°C (near to 3,34 kX, for at 2); at for samples 3 and 4 remains unchanged, at 3.41 kX and 3,38 kX, respectively. The atlines of sample 3 disappear at 500°C and are replaced by lines, characteristic of a bodycentered cubic lattice, at some 0.035 kX below at Finally, at third series of lines, also of a body-centered cubic lattice and termed at a papears at 3.350 kX after heating at 550°C. Sample 4 card 2/4

33882 S/640/61/000/000/003/035 D258/D302

Decomposition of the ...

has unchanged parameters throughout. The significant temperature ranges of samples 2, 3 and 4 were reaxamined by submitting these samples to isothermal heating for different periods and testing the products for hardness and by x-ray analyses. Thus, sample 2 was products for hardness and by x-ray analyses. Thus, sample 2 was heated to 285°C for up to 760 hrs, and to 500°C for 50 hrs; sample heated to 285°C for up to 760 hrs, and to 500°C for 50 hrs and also to 550°C ; and samples 4 and 5 to 3 - to 480°C for 50 hrs and also to 550°C ; and samples 4 and 5 to 500°C. The following conclusions were reached: Decomposition of the Nb contents; it proceeds homogeneously at below 30 at.% of Nb and heterogeneously at 500°C at the limit of 30 at.%, the decomposition at 30 at.% and above. At the limit of 30 at.%, the decomposition mechanism depends on the temperature of isothermal tempering: It is homogeneous up to 450°C and heterogeneous above 450°C . The heterohomogeneous up to 450°C and heterogeneous above 450°C . The heterohomogeneous decomposition of samples containing 40 at.% proceeds in two stages: (1) The separation of α -U in the first stages gives rise to the formation of the metastable α -phase; (2) α -phase; (2) α -containing the formation of the metastable α -phase; (2) α -containing the first stages gives rise to the formation of the metastable α -phase; (2) α -containing the first stages gives rise to the formation of the metastable α -containing α -containing the first stages gives rise to the formation of the metastable α -containing the first stages gives rise to the formation of the metastable α -containing the first stages gives rise to the formation of the metastable α -containing the first stages gives rise to the formation of the metastable α -containing the first stages gives rise to the first stages gives rise t

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Decomposition of the ...

ing (rise of hardness with heating time) is a function of the quantity of separated-out uranium and, therefore, decreases as more Nb enters the alloy. The temperature, at which the decomposition begins to proceed at an appreciable rate, rises along with the rise in Nb content of the alloy and so does the temperature corresponding to a hardness maximum. Finally, the parameters of both metastable phases decrease as the Nb content increases. There are 10 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

Card 4/4

S/640/61/000/000/017/035 D205/D302

AUTHORS:

Ivanov, O. S. and Virgil'yev, Yu. S. Structure of quadruple alloys of the system uranium-Structure of quadruple alloys of the system urazirconium-niobium-molybdenum at 1000 and 800°C

TITLE:

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyenie Bplavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow,

TEXT: Of the high-melting elements suitable for alloying uranium to make it serviceable in reactors TEAT: Of the nigh-melting elements sultable for alloying uranium to make it serviceable in reactors, the best with respect to low to make it serviceable in reactors, Nh and Mo. The and V are well somewhere ability are 7r. Nh and Mo. The and V are well somewhere ability are 7r. neutron capture ability are Zr, Nb and Mo. Ti and V are well so neutron capture ability are Zr, neutron capture ability are Inhie in your neutron capture ability while neutron capture ability while neutron capture ability while neutron capture ability while in your neutron capture ability are zero neutron neutron capture ability are zero neutron neutron capture ability are zero neutron neu neutron capture ability are Zr, No and mo. Tl and v are well soneutron capture ability, while Fe
luble in Y-U, but have a high neutron capture ability, while Fe
luble in Y-U, but have a manner. Other elements of low neutron
luble in Y-U and can only
and Cr behave in an opposite manner. Soluble in Y-U and can only
capture ability are only very sparingly soluble. and Cr behave in an opposite manner. Utner elements of low neutron of the low of the low capture ability are only very sparingly soluble in 1 and can only capture ability are only very sparingly soluble in the low capture ability are only very sparingly soluble in the low capture additives. Therefore, the region close to the low capture additives. capture ability are only very sparingly soluble in Y-u and can only serve as minor additives. Therefore, the region close to the U-serve as minor additives. Therefore, is of great interest. 226 alcorner of the above quadruple system is of great interest. The concentration tetrahedron to the planar sections of the concentration tetrahedron love lying on the planar sections of the concentration. corner of the above quadruple system is of great interest. 220 alloys lying on the planar sections of the concentration tetrahedron loys lying on the planar sections of 80, 70, 60 and 50 at. % were investigation where the contents of 80, 70, 60 and 50 at.

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33896 S/640/61/000/000/017/035 D205/D302

Structure of quadruple ...

gated. The alloys were smelted in an arc furnace in pure argon. The phase states at 1000°C and 800°C were fixed by quenching in water. The alloys were investigated metallographically, by X-rays and by hardness measurements. The data were plotted as property versus composition. Every section is represented by a family of curves, each curve corresponding to a fixed amount of one of the 3 alloying elements. From discontinuities of the curves, the microstructure and X-ray data the phase limits were estimated. All data were finally generalized into perspective representations of isothermic tetrahedrons of the quadruple system. The triangular, planar sections at constant U content, are given a very detailed consideration. The isothermal tetrahedrons contain 5 phase volumes. In both the 1000° and 800°C tetrahedrons the monophase volume adjoins the U-Zr-Nb system, passing by its narrowing part along the Nb-Mo edge, It was established that the monophase state of the 7-solid solutions occurs at a higher alloying than in the limiting triple systems U-Zr-Mo and U-Nb-Mo. In the sections of 80, 70 and 60 at.-% U the regions of the martensitic transformation adjoining the

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Structure of quadruple ...

binary U-Zr system are limited. The stronger influence of Mo, as compared with Nb on the depression of this transformation is observed in the section with 80% U only; in the other sections the influence of Mo and Nb is equal. There are 33 figures and 11 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: B. A. Rogers and D. Atkins, J. Metals, 7, 9, 1034 (1955); D. Summers - Smith, J. Inst. Metals, 83, 277-282 (Feb. 1955); R. F. Domogala, D. J. McPherson and M. Hansen, J. Metals, 5, 1, 73-79 (1953); P.C.Z. Pfeil, J. Inst. Metals, 77, 553-570 (1950).

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33897 S/640/61/000/000/018/035 D205/D302

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Ivanov, O. S. and Virgil'yev, Yu. S.

AUTHORS: TITLE:

Investigating the stability of Y-solid solutions fixed by quenching in alloys of U-Zr-Nb-Mo after prolonged

annealing in the 430-550°C runge

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow,

Gosatomizdat, 1961, 296-306

TEXT: The aim of this investigation was to reveal alloys which retain stable Y-solid solutions and are also creep-resisting or, alternatively, alloys which produce hard decomposition products of the solid solutions. The investigated specimens were quenched the solid solutions. from the Y-solid solution region at 1000°C and their hardness in the cold state was examined after prolonged annealing (1000 - 2000 hours) in the 430 - 550°C temperature range. The total amount of alloying elements was 20, 30, 40 and 50 at,-%. Curves of equal alloying elements was 20, 30, 40 and 50 at,-%.

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Investigating the stability ...

centration tetrahedron. In the alloys of the sections with 80 and 70 at.-% of U the solid solution decomposes entirely during the first 100 hours of annealing at 500°C. Further annealing leads to coagulation of the decomposition structures. In the sections of 60 and 50% U, regions are found in which the decomposition of the solid solution is hampered to such a degree that it remains stable after 1000 hours of annealing. In the more alloyed section of 50% U this stable region persists after annealing at temperatures up to 550°C. With the increase of the sum total of the alloying elements the influence of the decomposition on hardness decreases which is caused by a decrease in the amount of the X-U decomposition product. There are 12 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

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Virgil'yev, Yu. S. AUTHOR:

Non-metallic inclusions in the alloys of uranium with

zirconium, niobium and molybdenum TITLE:

Akademiya nauk SSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye SOURCE:

splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow,

Gosatomizdat, 1961, 307-311

TEXT: The data on non-metallic inclusions encountered in the alloys of U with Zr, Nb and Mo, smelted in an arc furnace using a non-consumable electrode are considered. The U employed was 99.78% pure and contained 0.12 - 0.02% w/w of carbon and iodide Zr, Nb and Mo prepared by a metallo-ceramic method were used. Western metallographic data on the identification of carbide, hydride, nitride, fluoride and oxide inclusions in uranium were employed. It was found that in the binary U-Mo alloys a non-stoichiometric carbide of uranium is the main type of non-metallic inclusion. In the ternary U-Nb-Mo alloys the monocarbide NbC is more stable. In alloys

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